

PRESIDENT WILSON STEPS OUT;
PRESIDENT HARDING STEPS IN

The Latter Delivered a Very Conservative and Patriotic Address

Washington, March 4.—Bright weather with a cold, blustering March wind, marked inauguration day. An over night drop in the temperature made it somewhat uncomfortable for the crowds which began early in the forenoon assembling on the capitol plaza to witness Mr. Harding take the oath of office and hear his inaugural address. Mr. Harding arose at eight o'clock and breakfasted with Mrs. Harding in their suite at the New Willard hotel.

GREAT THRONG ON THE HISTORIC AVENUE

Pennsylvania avenue, ablaze with color and guarded by infantrymen 100 feet apart with fixed bayonets, was thronged with people on the sidewalks.

WILSON VERY WEAK

There was some delay at the White House while President-elect Harding waited for President Wilson. Finally the two emerged from the door, walking together at the head of the party. President Wilson leaned on his cane but otherwise was unassisted. He was helped down the steps and into a car by attendants, who placed his feet on each succeeding step as the descent was made. This outward evidence of the president's physical condition added another bit of speculation as to how far he would go in participating in the ceremonies at the capitol after Mr. Harding and other members of the party had entered the car. Mr. Wilson lifted his hat and the automobile moved away, as Miss Margaret Wilson and members of Mrs. Wilson's family watched from a window directly above the main entrance.

WILSON WAS WEARY

President Wilson arose at 8 o'clock, a little fagged as a result of working late on bills and other official business. Dr. Grayson and members of his immediate family continued their efforts to dissuade him from taking a very active part in the day's ceremonies.

THE RIDE TO THE CAPITOL

The day's official program opened with the arrival of the congressional inaugural committee, headed by Senator Knox and Congressman Cannon, at Harding's hotel. The party left at 10:20 for the White House, where Mr. Harding, Mr. Coolidge and their wives were joined by President and Mrs. Wilson, and the ride up Pennsylvania avenue through the cheering throngs to the capitol began.

The first automobile contained President Wilson, President-elect Harding, Senator Knox and Congressman Cannon. The second contained Vice President Marshall, Vice President-Elect Coolidge and two members of the inaugural committee. In the third car were Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Wilson and two committee men. The fourth car was occupied by Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Coolidge and two committee men. All were accompanied by troops of cavalry.

IT IS NOW PRESIDENT HARDING

Warren G. Harding took the oath as the twenty-eighth president of the United States at 1:18 o'clock. Pressing his lips to the eighth verse of the sixth chapter of Micah in the historic Bible used in the inauguration of George Washington, the new president repeated the oath after Chief Justice White.

After taking the oath President Harding delivered his inaugural address, pledging his faith anew to American institutions. He reiterated a plea for a return to normalcy, for industrial peace, for friendship with the world and promised to work for an association of nations. He coupled his renewed declarations with a pronouncement against entangling alliances.

Calvin W. Coolidge took the oath as vice president at 12:21 o'clock.

WILSON CRACKED A JOKE

President Wilson, yielding to last minute entreaties of his family and physicians, took no part in the ceremonies other than to accompany Mr. Harding to the capitol, leaving after signing several bills and going to his new home on S street. President Wilson's decision not to attend the ceremonies was due to numerous steps to the Senate chamber. He explained to Senator Knox that the Senate had thrown him down but he was not going to fall down. Harding and Coolidge then said good-bye to the president.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Washington, March 4.—President Harding in his inaugural address said:

"My countrymen, when one surveys

the world about him after the great storm noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the things which withstood it, if he is an American he breathes the clarified atmosphere with a strange mingling of regret and new hope. We have seen world passion spend its fury, but we contemplate our republic unshaken and hold our civilization secure. Liberty—liberty within the law—and civilization are inseparable and although both were threatened we find them now secure and there comes to Americans the profound assurance that our representative government is the highest expression and surest guaranty of both.

"Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the divine inspiration of the founding fathers. Surely there must have been God's intent in the making of this new world republic. Ours is an organic law which had but one ambiguity, and we saw that effaced in a baptism of sacrifice and blood, with union maintained, the nation supreme and its concord inspiring. We have seen the world rivet its hopeful gaze on the great truths on which the founders wrought. We have seen civil, human and religious liberty verified and glorified. In the beginning, the old world scoffed at our experiment; our foundations of political and social belief stand unshaken, a precious inheritance to ourselves, an inspiring example of freedom and civilization to all mankind. Let us express renewed and strengthened devotion, in grateful reverence for the immortal beginning, and utter our confidence in the supreme fulfillment.

PROGRESS PROVES WISDOM

"The recorded progress of our republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of non-involvement in old world affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the old world. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment in each instant may determine.

"Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world with closer contacts that progress has wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity and co-operation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America built upon the foundation laid by the inspired fathers can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations or subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

"I am sure our people will not misunderstand nor will the world misconstrue. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding. We want to do our part in making of a new world, a world where governments and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

ASSOCIATION FOR COUNSEL

"We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the expressed views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship and establish a world court for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto.

In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new conception of righteousness, justice and its hatred of war into recommended action we are ready most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty.

"Since freedom impelled and independence inspired and nationality exalted a world, super-government is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness. It is sanctity.

It is not aloofness, it is security. It is not suspicion of others, it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

"Today, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of human-kind and share the mode. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and a new appraisal of our nation by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven, our devotion to peace for our selves and for the world is well established; our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow.

REST OF POPULAR WILL

"The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy where internationality was to supersede nationality, we turned to a referendum to the American people. There was ample discussion and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

"America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote the brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of the human relations. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization and we hold a maintained America, the proven republic, the unshaken temple of democracy, dependent only upon inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting according to both continents.

"Mankind needs a world wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order. Such understanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will reflect the comity so essential to peace.

TRADE TIES BIND CLOSELY

"We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote, enlarge activities and seek expanded confidence.

"Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands nor desolated cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast in hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, in unspeakable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our 'portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless, and beating in confidence unflinching.

"And it all we have riveted the gaze of all civilization to the unselfishness and righteousness of representative democracy, where our freedom never has made offensive warfare, never has sought territorial aggrandisement through force; never has turned to the arbitrament of arms until reason had been exhausted. When the governments of earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been written.

OUR SUPREME TASK

"Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. I would like to have them. If it will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task, let me repeat for our nation, we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us. We hold no national prejudice, we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest, nor boast of armed prowess.

"If despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found, which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can envision the ideal republic where every man and woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted, where we may call to universal service every plant, agency

or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation and combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain during defensive war, while another is fighting, sacrificing, denying national reservation.

UNITY OF SPIRIT AND PURPOSE

"Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose and new confidence and consecration which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems, at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuses for sedition, no pitiable slackness, no outrages of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development and revolution would be without the passion which engenders it.

"A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the task of today. The war never left such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war torn nations and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

"We can reduce the abnormal expenditures and we will. We can strike at war taxation and we must. We must face the grim necessity with full knowledge that the task is to be solved, and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted by man can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government and at the same time do for it too little.

"We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal justice and it must be attended by individual prudence and thrift which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

REACTION REFLECTED

"The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Herein flows the life blood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent and has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit inflations and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired, the channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities. Perhaps we never shall know the old levels of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations and the necessities of life will show their incomparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy, to reach stability. The penalties will not be light nor evenly distributed.

"There is no way of making them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate them. In understanding, in mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good our tasks will be solved. "No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

BACK TO PRODUCTION

"The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. The peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the changed order and our own people are turning to resume their normal onward way. The call is for production. America to go on. I know that Congress and the administration will favor every wise government policy to encourage continued progress.

"I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for adequate credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government's experiment in business and for more efficient business in government administration. All this must attend a mindfulness of the human side of all activities so that social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people.

"With the nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life, we may count upon her intuitions, her refinement, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full

privileges and the performance of the duties of citizens to speed the attainment of the highest state."

PRAYER FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

"I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal.

"Humanity hungers for international peace and we crave it with all mankind. My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace with its rewards, widely and generally distributed among the inspirations of equal opportunity.

"No one justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it, to be the challenge of the reality; and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our main achievement.

"If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When the world was threatened we pledged our forces and our lives to the preservation of civilization and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration. Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reforms and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy or permit destruction by force.

"I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will. Understanding is its fountain source. It would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attend.

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIES

"It has been proved again and again that we cannot while throwing our markets open to the world, maintain the standards of living and opportunity and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. There is a lurking fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports. Today as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion we must adjust our tariffs to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges, because therein lies our way to widen and influence the triumphs of peace. We know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry.

"Opportunity is calling not alone for the restoration, but for a new production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surpassing home market, by promoting self-reliance in production and by bidding enterprise, genius and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world.

AN AMERICA OF HOMES

"We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have her self-reliant, independent and ever nobler, stronger and richer. Believing in our higher standards, reared through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of accomplished tasks. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is not inimical to welfare—it ought to be its friendliest agency.

"There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift but ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of poverty. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of hope and happiness where mothers freed from the necessity of long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions as wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch its development and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessity, no lack of opportunity shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship.

"There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed, again and again, the utility and the mischief of ill considered methods for social and economic disorders. But we are mindful today as never before of the friction of the modern industrialism and we must learn its causes and reduce

(Concluded on Fourth Page)

MORE THAN \$6700 HAS BEEN
RAISED IN THE DRIVE FOR THE
MARION COUNTY BOARD OF TRADEPeople of Ocala and Marion County are
Showing Themselves Alive to
Opportunities

Going up! Subscriptions in the Marion County Board of Trade's drive for \$10,000 reached a total of more than \$6700 yesterday. The drive is still going strong. It is evident that the people of Ocala and Marion county are alive to the opportunities the state is now facing and of this section in particular. The city and county are fast catching the spirit which has resulted in such a wonderful growth in the southern part of Florida and in other sections of the United States.

"A civic conscience and a community spirit are the greatest assets any section of country can have," says the secretary of the Board of Trade. "When any people have sufficient pride in their community and give it their unselfish support, without regard to the immediate return to the individual, the community must grow."

In six days in March of 1920, Middletown, Ohio, a city of 24,000, raised a civic fund of \$1,026,000. Mr. Geo. M. Verity, in a talk during the course of Middletown's campaign, said:

"A renewal of that spirit of unselfish service and of sacrifice that won the war will develop within our people a sense of justice, a spirit of humanity and a generosity of purpose that will make them strong, wonderfully efficient and immeasurably happy. Let us therefore dream of a greater Middletown of five years hence, the product of the earnest and united effort and enthusiasm of a progressive, patriotic people, and then work unceasingly to make that dream come true."

Following is a classified list of those who have contributed to the Marion County Board of Trade fund to date: Druggists: Gerig's Drug Store, The Druggists: Gerig's Drug Store, The & Co., Bitting & Phillips, G. C. Greene. Bottling Works: Ocala Coca-Cola Co., Chero-Cola Co.

Publishers and Printers: Star Publishing Co., Taylor Printing Co. Laundries: Ocala Steam Laundry.

Manufacturers: Arlo Box Co., Oak, Ocala Manufacturing Co. Plumbers and Electricians: Needham Bros., H. S. Minshall.

Cafes: American Cafe, Hunter's Cafeteria.

Farmers: John H. Mathews, Candler; J. C. Johnson, Ocala; J. D. McCaskill, Ocala; Nathan Mayo, Summerfield; W. D. Carn, Ocala; W. C. Blood, Ocala; Anthony Farms, Anthony.

Banks: Ocala National Bank, Munroe & Chambliss National Bank. Undertakers: George MacKay & Co., Roberts & Spencer.

Sign Painters: Swaim Sign System. Telephones: Ocala Telephone Co. Physicians and Surgeons: Dr. E. G. Peek, Dr. H. W. Henry, Dr. J. Harry Walters, Dr. W. K. Lane, Dr. H. C. Dozier.

Orange Growers: H. L. Borland, H. A. Wartmann, Ocala; E. L. Wartmann, Citra; Dr. E. B. Lytle, Weirsdale. Autos for Hire: B. F. Morrison. Wholesale Merchants: Pillans & Smith, Louis R. Chazal & Sons Co., Moses Grocery Co., John Dozier Co., Barber Shops: W. F. Bleach, S. M. Hooper.

Real Estate Agents and Dealers: Citizens Investment Co., L. M. Felton, S. S. Savage Jr., Rogers Wilson Realty Co., D. S. Woodrow, R. L. Martin, Eastlake Investment Co., Eastlake.

Contractors: Ray & Thomson and George MacKay & Co.

Optometrists: Dr. K. J. Weihe. Public Officials: S. C. M. Thomas, D. M. Barco, T. D. Lancaster Jr., W. A. Jeffcoat, H. G. Shealy, L. E. Futch, W. S. Bullock, W. W. Stripling, H. C. Sistrunk, W. L. Colbert, R. L. Clyburn.

Engineers: Edward Drake, Geo. F. Young. Hotels: Florida House. Markets: Ollie Mordis, W. H. Marsh, F. W. Cook, Orfanedes & Pappas.

Dentists: Dr. R. D. Fuller, Dr. C. W. Moreman, Dr. G. C. Shephard, Dr. J. E. Chace, Dr. C. B. Ayer.

Photographers: Eugene A. Revels, T. A. Blake.

Salesmen: B. L. Feaster, C. E. Winston, C. C. Simpson, J. W. Tally. Tailors and Cleaners: Jerry Burnett, Royal Cleaners.

Managers, Clerks and Agents: W. J. Borden, R. G. Sumner, R. L. Dewey, D. N. Purvis, D. E. Melin, E. W. Merrill, C. A. Marris, Jas. L. Wiley, Bax-

ter, Carn, H. H. Henderson, Wm. J. Thomas, S. G. Sage, J. Harley Marsh. Transfers: A. S. Burgess, Collier Bros. Insurance: S. B. Ware, L. T. Izlar, G. S. Scott.

Retail Grocers: Harvey Clark Stores, Abbott & Luffman, P. P. Costello, Jirash Grocery Co., H. B. Whittington, M. H. Humnicutt, M. S. Sawaya, Anthony Tudisco, Ollie Mordis, F. W. Cook, H. B. Masters Co., L. E. Yonce, Farmers Exchange Store.

General Stores: J. L. Grantham, Sparr; Pasteur & Johnson, Anthony; John T. Lewis, Oklawaha; J. J. Knoblock, Eastlake; J. D. Walling, Weirsdale; C. A. Tremere, Belleview; R. D. Douglas, Weirsdale; J. A. Freeman & Son, Belleview; W. W. Yonce, Oklawaha.

Drygoods, Clothing and Shoes: M. Little, Frank's, Inc., E. T. Helveston, Parker & Guynn, Walkley & Barnett, Rheinauer & Co., H. B. Masters Co., Fishel Bros., J. Malever, B. Goldman, H. A. Waterman.

Hardware: Marion Hardware Co., Clarkson Hardware Co., George MacKay & Co., H. B. Masters Co. Stationers and News Dealers: W. W. Condon, A. E. Gerig, N. L. Williams. Confectionery: The Vogue, T. W. Troxler, S. R. Whaley, L. E. Yonce.

Jewelers: J. E. Allemand, The Weihe Co., J. Chas. Smith, W. W. Condon.

Cigar Manufacturers: Charles Peyser. Furniture: Theus Bros., L. J. Blacklock.

Lumber and Builders Supplies: R. H. Todd Lumber Co., Ray & Thomson, George MacKay & Co.

Automobiles: O'Neal & Holly, Ocala Motor Co., B. F. Condon, Murphy Motor Co., Kumbak Service Station, A. G. Gates, Auto Sales Co., Blacklock Bros., H. A. Davies.

Sand and Stone: Lake Weir Washed Sand Co., A. T. Thomas.

Accountants: C. C. Bryant. Lawyers: R. A. Burford, L. W. Duval, L. N. Green, Fred Hoeker, D. N. Ferguson, T. S. Trantham, W. E. Smith.

Abstract Companies: Florida Title & Abstract Co., Marion County Abstract Co.

Bakers: Carter's Bakery.

Phosphates: Loncala Phosphate Co., George W. Chase, C. and J. Camp.

Other Classifications: B. H. Sanders, Christian Ax, Ocala Gas Co., E. E. Dobbs, Ed Carmichael, J. J. Smith, Oklawaha; N. W. Harrison, Oklawaha; J. H. Bradford, Weirsdale; T. E. Martin, Belleview; C. E. Armstrong, Belleview; John H. Good, L. A. Wilcox, E. F. Lawrence, J. J. Harris and J. O. Edson, Dunnellon.

WILSON'S VETO STOOD

Attempt to Pass the Fordney Bill Over It Failed

Washington, March 4.—Efforts to override President Wilson's veto of the Fordney emergency tariff bill failed in the House early this morning and the measure, originally designed to aid the farmers, thereby met its death. The vote on the motion to pass the measure over the president's veto was 201 for and 132 against.

WILSON SURPRISED

ALL WASHINGTON

When He Made It Known That He Intended to Resume the Practice of Law

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson leaves the White House today to resume the role of a private citizen, and again take up the practice of law, a profession in which he has not been active for forty years. With Bainbridge Colby, the retiring secretary of state, the retiring president has formed a partnership and the new firm will maintain offices here and in New York. Mr. Wilson's announcement of this yesterday came as a surprise to all Washington.

HEIR TO JAPANESE

THRONE WILL TAKE

A LOOK AT EUROPE

(Associated Press)

Tokio, Thursday, March 2.—Prince Hirohito, heir apparent to the Japanese throne, left Yokohama today for a tour of Europe.